





with according to the treaties contracted by her Majesty with the respective states. The undersigned believes, and, indeed, after the statements of Mr. Stevenson he regrets to be unable to doubt, that the conduct of this gallant officer, however natural, and laudable in its object, has been disavowed by his government.

It is not the intention of the undersigned at present to advocate the justice and propriety of the annual right of search, as conceded and regulated by treaty; or to weigh the reasons on account of which this proposal has been rejected by the government of the United States. He took occasion in a former note to observe, that concessions sanctioned by Great Britain and France were not likely to be incompatible with the dignity and independence of any other State which should be disposed to follow their example. But the undersigned begs now to inform Mr. Everett, that he has this day concluded a joint treaty with France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, by which the natural right of search, within certain limits, is fully established for ever. This is in truth, a holy alliance, in which the undersigned would have rejoiced to see the United States assume their proper place among the great powers of Christendom, foremost in power, wealth, and civilization, and connected together in the cause of mercy and justice.

It is undoubtedly true that this right may be abused, like every other which is delegated to many and different hands; but it is not likely that it will be exercised wantonly and vexatiously; and should this be the case, it would not only call for remonstrance, but would justify resentment. This, however, is in the highest degree improbable, and, in spite of the utmost caution, an error should be committed, and any American vessel should suffer loss or injury, it would be followed by prompt and ample reparation. The undersigned begs to repeat, that with American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretension in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted, if engaged in it, to enjoy a monopoly of this unallotted trade; but the British government will never endure that the fraudulent use of the American flag shall extend the inquiry to other nations, by whom it is abhorred, and who have entered into solemn treaties with this country for its entire suppression.

In order to prove to Mr. Everett the anxiety of her Majesty's government to prevent all reasonable ground of complaint, the undersigned believes that he cannot do better than to state the substance of those instructions under which the British cruisers act in relation to American vessels when employed on this service.

If, from the intelligence which the officer commanding her Majesty's cruisers may have received, or from the manoeuvres of the vessel, or from other sufficient causes, he shall have reason to believe, and although bearing the American flag, the vessel does not belong to the United States, he is ordered, if the state of the wind and weather shall admit of it, to go ahead of the suspected vessel, after communicating his intention by hail, and to drop a boat on board of her to ascertain her nationality, without detaining her, or to detain her only in case of an American vessel. But should this mode of visiting the vessel be impracticable, he is to require her to be brought to for this purpose. The officer who boards the vessel is merely to satisfy himself of her nationality, by her papers or other proofs, and, should she really be an American vessel, he will immediately quit her, obliging her to consent to his commander, who looks upon the capture of a vessel suspecting her nationality, and the number of minutes she was detained (if detained at all) for the object in question. All the particulars are to be immediately entered in the logbook of the cruiser, and a full statement of them is to be sent by the first opportunity direct to England.

These are the principles taken by her Majesty's government against the occurrence of abuse in the performance of this service; and they are ready to adopt any others which may think more effectual for the purpose, and which shall at the same time be consistent with the attainment of the main object in view.

Mr. Stevenson has said that he had no wish to extend the fraudulent use of the American flag to detection, and this being the case, the undersigned is unwilling to believe that a government like that of the United States, professing the same object, and animated by the same motives as Great Britain, should seriously oppose themselves to every possible mode by which their own desire could be really accomplished.

Foreign Office, Dec. 20, 1841.

#### From the Broad Tax Circular of February 24. Presentation of Plate to George Thompson.

Our readers are aware that the Southampton Conference, which assembled on the 1st instant, was attended by a ruffianly hired mob, engaged by the Tory landlords of the neighborhood. After the members of the Conference had made their reports, and returned to their homes, Mr. Thompson remained behind to vindicate the right of free discussion, and enlist the sympathies of the ladies and intelligent people of the town, who felt most deeply the disgrace which had been brought upon them by the violence and sedition of the pro-slavery party. Mr. Thompson's efforts were signally successful; and the inhabitants, as a token of gratitude for the services of that gentleman, presented him with a splendid piece of plate, valued at four hundred persons in the magnificent carriage bazaar of Mr. Andrews, which was fitted up for the occasion with great taste and elegance. Thomas L. Harman, Esq. the public spirited and patriotic proprietor of the Hampshire Independent, was voted to the chair. After a lecture from Mr. Thompson on the position of the question, the ceremony of presentation took place. The gift of Mr. Andrews consisted of a massive silver salver, (which we have had the pleasure of inspecting,) with the following inscription:—

Such men are raised to station and command, When Providence means mercy to a land: He speaks, and they appear; to him they owe Skill to direct, and skill to strike the blow. This piece of plate, value six guineas, was presented to George Thompson, of Edinburgh, on the 14th of February, 1842, by Fifteen Hundred Men and Women of Southampton, in gratitude for his zealous and efficient services in the cause of suffering humanity; who, unlike the spiritless and selfish tropics of the present day, that exhaust all their sympathies on the objects, not only pleads the cause of the half-starved millions at home, but powerfully advocating the repeal of the unchristian Corn and Provision Laws, but, like his great prototype, the immortal Howard—Has traversed seas, ranged kingdoms, and brought home, Not the proud monuments of Greece and Rome, But knowledge, such as slavery can teach, And only sympathy like his could reach.

Mr. Thompson acknowledged the present in a lengthened address, and was greeted throughout with the most enthusiastic applause. A piece of plate was also presented to Mr. Andrews, the proprietor of the bazaar, for his public spirit and disinterestedness in granting the use of his spacious repository, after the brutal assaults upon free discussion this week, we learn that the ladies' memorial in Southampton has already received nearly 3000 signatures. Thus have the cunning been taken in their own craftiness.

#### CONGRESS.

From the Enslaver and Free American.

#### Annexation of Texas.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1842.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Linn, of N. York, moved to strike out the appropriation for a minister to Mexico.

Mr. Linn gave as reason for his motion, first, the small commercial importance of Mexico, not demanding the expense; secondly, that this withholding the supplies was the only method by which the Representatives could influence the government; and thirdly, that it was the design of the mission to promote and procure, if possible, the annexation of Texas to this Union. On this last point, Mr. Linn said the people are rather indifferent, but direct. It is well understood that Texas desired such annexation. Indeed, it is stated in the papers that a resolution to that effect has passed the Legislature. Resolutions of two of our own State Legislatures in favor of annexation have already been presented to Congress, during the present session.

The manner in which the President spoke of Texas in his preceding message, was peculiar. It is a common remark that now is the time to secure the annexation. Now, look at the manner in which our claims against Mexico are urged at

this moment, showing a determination to use these claims as a means of forcing or persuading Mexico to quit claim her right in Texas to us. The objections against this annexation, Mr. Linn, are great, and numerous, and weighty. An attempt of this kind would probably result in a war with Mexico, and perhaps in a general war for it is hardly possible that Great Britain, bound as she is by treaty with Mexico, should look on this acquisition without interfering. Mr. Linn said our claims on Mexico would be settled by her relinquishment of Texas, and for that reason he wished the mission suspended. Mr. Linn repeated, that he had only given a part of the outlines of what he had intended to say, and before he adverted to other considerations, he would wait to hear what the friends of this mission had to say.

Mr. Linn then briefly presented a mere index of his speech, declaring that he felt impelled by a sense of duty to bring the subject before the House and country, but that, for the sake of saving the time of the Committee, he would only give his speech in full through the press. (This is what the Intelligence, we will give you our next.)

(The result of this very modest and conceding course ought to be a lesson to northern men. Let them learn to take their share of the time of the House, and to sustain one another in it. Instead of receiving any credit from his party for sparing the time of the House, Mr. Linn was immediately rebuffed by the leaders. Fillmore, Granger and others, for his blundering and bad management. The over-seers, however, soon took the business into their own hands, and such a scene they made of it, that I could compare it to nothing so well as the treatment of a slave who has had the impertinence to remonstrate with his overseer for attempting to ill treat him. Poor Linn was at first cuffed by P., and then down by sub-seeker C. paddled by Granger R., switched by J., and then cat-batted by W., with a full dressing of brine, poisoned with red pepper and brimstone. For three mortal hours, he took it, right and left, and if he has not learned better than to intermeddle with the concerns of his betters, the overseer men will have to give him up as intractable, and to be put down by the hands of the overseers, such drivers as Wise, Pickens and Cushing. As soon as Mr. Linn took his seat, there was a thundering rush of the slaveholders for the floor, each seeming eager to have the first chance at the culprit, under the apprehension that the first dressing would annihilate him, and absorb all the glory of the rest.)

Mr. Pickens, of S. C. (slaveholder), said he did not have said a word, but for the remarks of the gentleman from New-York. After a flourish of science, based on the misrepresentation, that Linn had confided his objections to the commercial question, (if he had done so, whence the feeling created?) he proceeded to the subject of the annexation of Texas, and to obtain the island of Cuba, and the annexation of California, as reasons why the missions to Mexico and Spain were now more important to us than any others. He said the gentleman from New-York, in his narrow and contracted feelings as to the annexation of Texas, had struck a vital blow at the great and noble project of the republic. When he looked at the great and noble project of the republic, in that quarter, he felt pity and contempt for the narrow policy that would strike out such a mission. As to our sympathy with Texas, Mr. P. said he gloried in the cause of Texas, and he evaded not the feelings or the patriotism of that man who can another every honorable emotion in the base fanaticism which looks upon the wrongs done to our race, whilst filled with tender emotion at the imaginary wrongs done to the black race. He said the commercial and navigating portions of the country had a far greater interest in the annexation of Texas than even the South. There could be no event which would prove a greater blessing to the people of the United States, North and South, than the annexation of Texas to this Union, on fair and liberal principles; and when gentlemen opposed the mission to Mexico, because it might look to it result, he trampled on that spirit with feelings of scorn and contempt.

Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, said his constituents wanted Texas, and he would vote to send two or three ministers, if it would have that effect. He rambled over the N. E. boundary, the coast of Africa, England, and several other regions of space and imagination, and was repeatedly called to order.

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Mr. Cushing, however, could not lose so favorable an opportunity of exercising his tactics, and proving his fealty to the "John Tyler Administration," as he pledged it last summer. He again first assumed that Mr. Linn's objection was based on the ground, that the annexation of Texas was the only test by which our foreign missions should be arranged, and then he made a display of diplomatic and statistical learning to show that this was not a sound rule. He described the condition of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico, as a sufficient reason why we should have a minister at Mexico. He added that the annexation of Texas was the fact that American citizens were confined at Mexico in chains, working as a felon, in the common sewers of Mexico, is ample cause for sending a minister to demand his instant release. Would to God, said he, that the people of this country would feel, that the members of the House would feel, that it is enough that a single citizen of the United States is held in chains in the name of slavery; but it will not do to promptness and energy of interference by our government. We are bound, by every maxim of patriotism and honor, to guard the life and safety of a citizen, as the Roman republic did, when they made the title of citizen of Rome a passport and protection in every part of the world. The gentleman from New-York, in his narrow and contracted feelings as to the annexation of Texas, had struck a vital blow at the great and noble project of the republic. When he looked at the great and noble project of the republic, in that quarter, he felt pity and contempt for the narrow policy that would strike out such a mission. As to our sympathy with Texas, Mr. P. said he gloried in the cause of Texas, and he evaded not the feelings or the patriotism of that man who can another every honorable emotion in the base fanaticism which looks upon the wrongs done to our race, whilst filled with tender emotion at the imaginary wrongs done to the black race. He said the commercial and navigating portions of the country had a far greater interest in the annexation of Texas than even the South. There could be no event which would prove a greater blessing to the people of the United States, North and South, than the annexation of Texas to this Union, on fair and liberal principles; and when gentlemen opposed the mission to Mexico, because it might look to it result, he trampled on that spirit with feelings of scorn and contempt.

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resources, for a defensive war on her soil, but as an invading power she could be resisted. The volunteers would dock in from the valley of the Mississippi, armed and supported at their own cost, and plant the lone star of Texas on the ramparts of Mexico. They would drive Santa Anna into Mexico, and perhaps in a general war for it is hardly possible that Great Britain, bound as she is by treaty with Mexico, should look on this acquisition without interfering. Mr. Linn said our claims on Mexico would be settled by her relinquishment of Texas, and for that reason he wished the mission suspended. Mr. Linn repeated, that he had only given a part of the outlines of what he had intended to say, and before he adverted to other considerations, he would wait to hear what the friends of this mission had to say.

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Mr. Cushing, however, could not lose so favorable an opportunity of exercising his tactics, and proving his fealty to the "John Tyler Administration," as he pledged it last summer. He again first assumed that Mr. Linn's objection was based on the ground, that the annexation of Texas was the only test by which our foreign missions should be arranged, and then he made a display of diplomatic and statistical learning to show that this was not a sound rule. He described the condition of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico, as a sufficient reason why we should have a minister at Mexico. He added that the annexation of Texas was the fact that American citizens were confined at Mexico in chains, working as a felon, in the common sewers of Mexico, is ample cause for sending a minister to demand his instant release. Would to God, said he, that the people of this country would feel, that the members of the House would feel, that it is enough that a single citizen of the United States is held in chains in the name of slavery; but it will not do to promptness and energy of interference by our government. We are bound, by every maxim of patriotism and honor, to guard the life and safety of a citizen, as the Roman republic did, when they made the title of citizen of Rome a passport and protection in every part of the world. The gentleman from New-York, in his narrow and contracted feelings as to the annexation of Texas, had struck a vital blow at the great and noble project of the republic. When he looked at the great and noble project of the republic, in that quarter, he felt pity and contempt for the narrow policy that would strike out such a mission. As to our sympathy with Texas, Mr. P. said he gloried in the cause of Texas, and he evaded not the feelings or the patriotism of that man who can another every honorable emotion in the base fanaticism which looks upon the wrongs done to our race, whilst filled with tender emotion at the imaginary wrongs done to the black race. He said the commercial and navigating portions of the country had a far greater interest in the annexation of Texas than even the South. There could be no event which would prove a greater blessing to the people of the United States, North and South, than the annexation of Texas to this Union, on fair and liberal principles; and when gentlemen opposed the mission to Mexico, because it might look to it result, he trampled on that spirit with feelings of scorn and contempt.

Mr. Linn explained—his statement was, that this present mission was created expressly for the purpose of annexing Texas to this country, and he had information that the President had said he would do all in his power to promote the annexation of Texas. Mr. Cushing then the gentleman proposed to believe this story, but he said it would not do to promptness and energy of interference by our government. We are bound, by every maxim of patriotism and honor, to guard the life and safety of a citizen, as the Roman republic did, when they made the title of citizen of Rome a passport and protection in every part of the world. The gentleman from New-York, in his narrow and contracted feelings as to the annexation of Texas, had struck a vital blow at the great and noble project of the republic. When he looked at the great and noble project of the republic, in that quarter, he felt pity and contempt for the narrow policy that would strike out such a mission. As to our sympathy with Texas, Mr. P. said he gloried in the cause of Texas, and he evaded not the feelings or the patriotism of that man who can another every honorable emotion in the base fanaticism which looks upon the wrongs done to our race, whilst filled with tender emotion at the imaginary wrongs done to the black race. He said the commercial and navigating portions of the country had a far greater interest in the annexation of Texas than even the South. There could be no event which would prove a greater blessing to the people of the United States, North and South, than the annexation of Texas to this Union, on fair and liberal principles; and when gentlemen opposed the mission to Mexico, because it might look to it result, he trampled on that spirit with feelings of scorn and contempt.

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The regular quarterly meeting of this Society was held in the Baptist meeting-house, in Lexington, on Tuesday, April 26, 1842. Dr. Farnsworth, the President, in the chair. A business committee, consisting of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, J. N. T. Tucker and Cyrus Pierce, was chosen, who subsequently reported the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That the Union between the North and the South is a mockery for northern representatives to remain on the floor of Congress, so long as they are not allowed to exercise freedom of speech, and to enjoy equality of rights; and that they ought to return to their constituents, whom they are unable to represent, and whose rights in their persons are trampled in the dust.

Resolved, That the names of Messrs. Adams and Giddings for their noble assertion of these priceless rights; and yet, standing on the sacred soil of Lexington, it is with shame we find that the assertion of such time-honored privileges should be a ground of gratitude in the sixty-sixth year of American independence.

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